

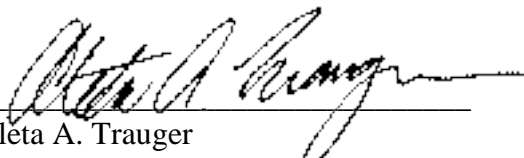
the Constitution or laws of the United States. Parratt v. Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535 (1981).

In order to establish a claim for malicious prosecution, the plaintiff must demonstrate, at a minimum, that there was no probable cause to justify his arrest and prosecution. Thacker v. City of Columbus, 328 F.3d 244 (6th Cir. 2003). Probable cause has been defined as the “facts and circumstances within the officer’s knowledge that are sufficient to warrant a prudent person, or one of reasonable caution, in believing, in the circumstances shown, that the suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense”. Michigan v. DeFillippo, 443 U.S. 31, 37 (1979). A valid arrest and prosecution based upon then-existing probable cause is not vitiated simply because the suspect is later found innocent. *See* United States v. Covelli, 738 F.2d 847, 854 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 867 (1984).

Attached to the complaint are arrest warrants charging the plaintiff with illegal possession of a weapon and impersonation of a licensed professional. The warrants were issued after a judicial officer determined that there was probable cause to make the arrest. In light of this finding, the plaintiff is unable to prove the elements necessary to sustain a claim for malicious prosecution.

Because the plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, the Court is obliged to dismiss this action *sua sponte*. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order will be entered.


Aleta A. Trauger
United States District Judge